S1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

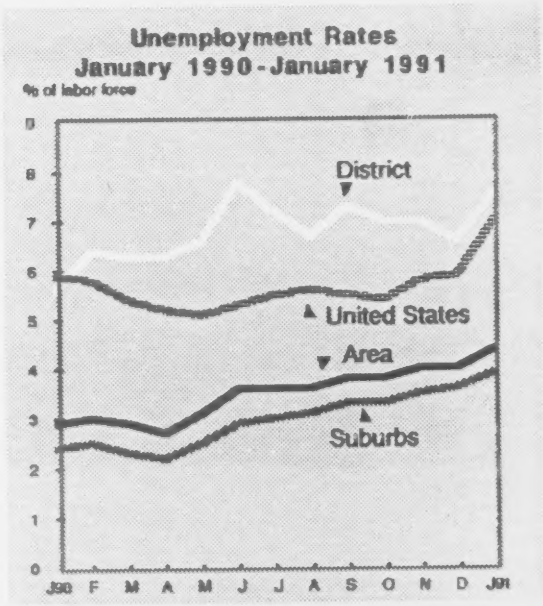
DATA FOR JANUARY 1991 MARCH 1991

Area Unemployment Hits 4.4 Percent Highest January Rate In 7 Years D.C. Rate at 7.6%

Labor Force

Unemployment across the Washington Area increased again in January. The unemployment rate in the District advanced to 7.6 percent of the labor force, one percentage point above December and two percentage points above the January 1990 estimate. The rate in the Washington suburbs increased from 3.6 percent in December to 3.9 percent in January. The combined increases in the District and the suburbs pushed the Area rate to 4.4 percent. Both the suburban and Area rates were up a significant 1.6 percentage points from a year ago. This was the highest January rate in four years for the District and the highest for the Area in seven years.

The unadjusted January rate for all civilian workers in the United States was 7.0 percent. January represents the twelfth consecutive month that the District's rate has exceeded that for the nation.



The District

During January there was a large decline in the number of District residents holding jobs, a modest increase in the unemployment rolls and a significant decline in the size of the labor force. The January count of employment found 9,400 fewer District residents on Area payrolls. This loss of jobs led to a 2,500-person increase in number of jobless workers and a 6,900-person decline in the labor supply. These changes caused the upward adjustment in the unemployment rate of a full percentage point.

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Government of the District of Columbia
Sharon Pratt Dixon
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Maria Borrero
Acting Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1991 — MARCH 1991

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Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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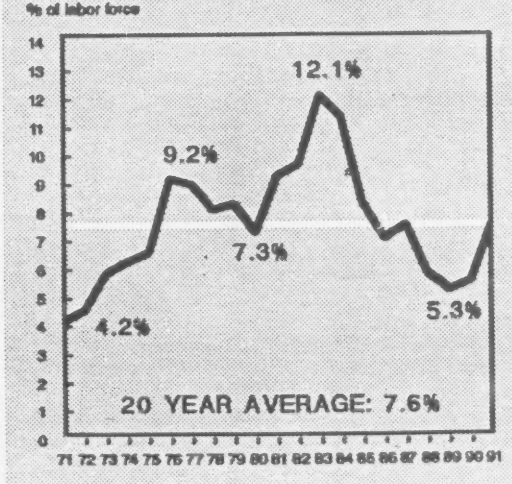
Much of January's labor transactions were probably seasonal as temporary holiday workers left jobs and either joined the ranks of the unemployed or withdrew from the labor force. Historically, the January unemployment rate in the District increased in 19 of the last 20 years. Over this 20-year period the January increase in the rate has averaged seven-tenths of a percent or slightly less than this year's increase. Thus, most of the increase appears to be seasonal, however, it may also contain a more cyclical upward component.

As has been the case for at least the past six or seven months, the over-the-year comparisons reflect the decline in local economic activity. In the District, the comparison of the measurements taken in January 1990 with those taken in January 1991 shows a very significant drop in resident jobholding which resulted in both an increase in the level of unemployment and a larger decrease in the size of the labor force. Clear signs of a recessionary economy.

In absolute terms, the number of District residents on employer payrolls fell during the past year by 20,500 (7 percent). As a result of this employment drop, jobless rolls grew by 4,900 (29 percent). The balance of the employment loss appeared as a 15,500-person (5 percent) drop in the labor supply. These relatively large changes pushed the unemployment rate up a significant two full percentage points, from a relatively low 5.6 percent in January 1990 to a recessionary 7.6 percent in January 1991. At 7.6 percent, the District is now at the same level as the 20-year average of the January unemployment rate. Thus, while District unemployment is up significantly, it is not extremely high. At 7.6 percent, the rate is significantly below the historical high for the month of 12.1 percent recorded in January 1983.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of January 1971 - 1991



The Suburbs & The Area

The monthly labor market patterns in both the suburbs and the Area were similar to those in the District, although the increases in the unemployment rates were more modest. Like in the District, the monthly changes appeared to be primarily seasonal, but the over-the-year statistics clearly demonstrate the extent of the contraction in the local economy.

Over the past year (January 1990 to January 1991), 43,100 suburbanites lost jobs, a decline of 2.3 percent. But unlike in the District, most of the lost employment resulted in increases in the roster of jobless workers. Compared to January of last year, there are now 30,600 more unemployed suburban workers—a

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Jan.a/ 1991	Dec.b/ 1990	Jan.a/ 1990
1. Frederick County	8.5	6.7	4.7
2. Calvert County	8.1	6.1	4.6
3. District of Columbia	**7.6**	**6.6**	**5.6**
4. Stafford County	7.0	4.8	3.7
5. Manassas City	6.3	4.7	2.4
6. Charles County	5.0	4.4	2.8
7. Prince Georges Cty.	4.7	4.6	3.1
8. Prince William Cty.	4.6	3.8	2.6
9. Manassas Park City	4.5	3.8	2.1
10. Alexandria City	4.1	3.8	2.5
11. Montgomery County	3.3	3.3	2.1
12. Arlington County	3.2	2.8	2.0
13. Loudoun County	3.1	2.5	1.9
14. Fairfax County	2.7	2.5	1.8
15. Fairfax City	2.3	2.0	1.7
16. Falls Church City	2.1	2.2	1.7

a/ Preliminary. b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development and the Virginia Employment Commission.

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significant 70 percent increase in the suburban unemployment level. As a result, the rate of suburban unemployment expanded over the year by 1.6 percentage points and now registers 3.9 percent of the labor force. There are now two suburban counties (Frederick and Calvert) with unemployment rates higher than the District's.

For the Area, the yearly changes show a small decline in the labor force of about 1 percent, but a relatively significant employment loss of 3 percent and a 58 percent jump in the count of the unemployed. When viewed from the perspective of the Area, 55 percent of the 28,200-person decline in the labor supply occurred in the District. On the other hand, suburbanites contributed 68 percent of the 63,600 Area workers who lost jobs over the year and 86 percent of the increase in unemployment. Thus, despite the larger increase in the District's unemployment rate, the vast majority of the Area's falling employment and increasing unemployment have occurred among persons living in the suburbs. In the current economic contraction, both District residents and suburbanites are feeling the sting of higher unemployment.

Still with only 4.4 percent of the labor force unemployed, the Washington Area has a relatively low unemployment rate. This indicates that the local labor supply is still showing residual signs of the labor shortages that contributed to the slowing of economic growth in the latter part of the 1980's. Once a recovery starts, the availability of labor could again emerge as a constraint on industrial expansion.

Employment Status of the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
January 1991[a/]

	Jan.[b/] 1991	Dec.[c/] 1990	Jan.[d/] 1990	Dec.[d/] 1989	Net Change from Dec. 1990	Net Change from Jan. 1990
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	287,700	294,600	303,200	305,500	-6,900	-15,500
Total Employed	265,800	275,200	286,300	290,000	-9,400	-20,500
Total Unemployed	21,900	19,400	17,000	15,400	2,500	4,900
Unemployment Rate[e/]	7.6	6.6	5.6	5.1	1.0	2.0
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,888,200	1,897,700	1,900,900	1,906,500	-9,500	-12,700
Total Employed	1,813,900	1,830,100	1,857,000	1,869,000	-16,200	-43,100
Total Unemployed	74,400	67,600	43,800	37,600	6,800	30,600
Unemployment Rate[e/]	3.9	3.6	2.3	2.0	0.3	1.6
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,175,900	2,192,300	2,204,100	2,212,000	-16,400	-28,200
Total Employed	2,079,700	2,105,300	2,143,300	2,159,000	-25,600	-63,600
Total Unemployed	96,300	87,000	60,800	53,000	9,300	35,500
Unemployment Rate[e/]	4.4	4.0	2.8	2.4	0.4	1.6

a/ Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/Preliminary.
c/ Revised. d/ Data reflects benchmark revisions. e/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 13,121 in January 1991. In January 1991, 56 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent of the total workers. This was followed by 23 percent each for Clerical and Sales and service workers. Structural workers accounted for 19 percent of the claimants. The remaining 10 percent was distributed between machine trades, bench work, processing and miscellaneous workers.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.1 weeks for all claimants in January. Over the month, the duration for males declined from 9.1 weeks to 8.7 weeks, while for females the duration fell from 10.0 weeks to 9.8 weeks. A year ago, the duration was 8.6 weeks for males and 9.3 weeks for females.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1991 & January 1990
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		January 1991	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.2	12.8	22.1
Suburbs	86.8	87.2	77.9
		January 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.8	13.4	28.0
Suburbs	86.2	86.6	72.0

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased by 9,100 for a loss of 1.3 percent between December and January. The private sector was responsible for the decline with primarily seasonal losses in Services (5,700 jobs), Trade (2,700 jobs) and Construction (400 jobs).

The public sector grew by 500 jobs with a gain in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (700 jobs).

Over the year (January 1990 to January 1991), the number of District jobs increased 0.5 percent for a gain of 3,400 jobs. **The public sector gained 1,800 jobs for an increase of 0.7 percent with growth in both State and Local Government (1,400 jobs) and Federal Government (400 jobs).**

The private sector increased at a rate of 0.4 percent for a gain of 1,600 jobs. Services, the only job gainer, accounted for all of the private sector growth with a gain of 4,700 jobs. Significant private sector losses occurred in Retail Trade (1,200 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,000 jobs), Transportation and Public Utilities (600 jobs) and Manufacturing (400 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs decreased by 2.9 percent for a loss of 45,000 jobs between December and January. The private sector was responsible for 81 percent of the decline with primarily seasonal losses in Trade (18,100 jobs), Services (7,900 jobs) and Construction (6,600 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 52 percent of the losses in Trade and Services while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 58 percent of the loss in Construction.

The public sector decreased by 8,400 jobs with losses in both State and Local Government (7,300 jobs) and Federal Government (1,100 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for three-fourths of the decline in the public sector.

Over the year (January 1990 to January 1991), suburban jobs declined at a rate of 0.7 percent for a loss of 11,200 jobs. **The Maryland suburbs grew at a rate of 0.4 percent while the Virginia suburbs decreased at a rate of 1.8 percent.**

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The private sector, declining at a rate of 1.0 percent, accounted for the loss in suburban jobs with growth in the service-producing sector (6,600 jobs) offset by a decline in the goods-producing sector (19,100 jobs). Job losses were primarily concentrated in Construction (16,700 jobs), Manufacturing (2,300 jobs) and Trade (1,400 jobs) while the only job gains occured in Services (7,800 jobs) and Transportation and Public Utilities (700 jobs). Eighty-six percent of the Construction loss and all of the decline in Trade occurred in the Virginia suburbs while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 70 percent of the loss in Manufacturing. The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 71 percent of the Services growth while the Maryland suburbs accounted for the growth in Transportation and Public Utilities.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.4 percent with growth in State and Local Government (6,300 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (5,000 jobs). Three-fourths of the State and Local Government growth as well as 68 percent of the decline in Federal Government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 54,100 jobs between December and January for a decrease of 2.4 percent. The private sector accounted for 85 percent of the loss with primarily seasonal declines in Trade (20,800 jobs), Services (13,600 jobs) and Construction (7,000 jobs).

The public sector declined by 1.3 percent with a slight gain in Federal Government (100 jobs) offset by a loss in State and Local Government (8,000 jobs).

Over the year (January 1990 to January 1991), the Area declined at a rate of 0.4 percent for a loss of 7,800 jobs. The private sector, declining at a rate of 0.7 percent for a loss of 10,900 jobs, was responsible for the Area job loss. Job losses were concentrated in Construction (16,900 jobs), Trade (2,300 jobs), Manufacturing (2,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,500 jobs) while job growth primarily occurred in Services (12,500 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.5 percent with gains in State and Local Government (7,700 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (4,600 jobs).

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	Jan.[b/] 1991	Dec.[c/] 1990	Jan.[d/] 1990	Jan.[b/] 1991	Dec.[c/] 1990	Jan.[d/] 1990
TOTAL	**680.6**	**689.7**	**677.2**	**2,199.1**	**2,253.2**	**2,206.9**
Total Private Sector	**402.9**	**412.5**	**401.3**	**1,615.0**	**1,661.2**	**1,625.9**
Total Government	**277.7**	**277.2**	**275.9**	**584.1**	**592.0**	**581.0**
Total Goods Producing	**29.5**	**30.1**	**30.1**	**205.4**	**213.4**	**225.1**
Manufacturing	**15.4**	**15.6**	**15.8**	**85.5**	**86.4**	**88.2**
Total Durables	2.3	2.2	2.4	41.5	41.7	43.0
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	3.0	3.4
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	18.6	17.1
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.9	20.1	22.5
Total Non-Durable	13.1	13.4	13.4	44.0	44.7	45.2
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	4.8	4.6
Printing & Publishing	12.4	12.7	12.7	33.4	33.9	34.6
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	6.0	6.0
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**14.0**	**14.4**	**14.2**	**118.8**	**125.8**	**135.7**
Total Service Producing	**651.1**	**659.6**	**647.1**	**1993.7**	**2039.8**	**1981.8**

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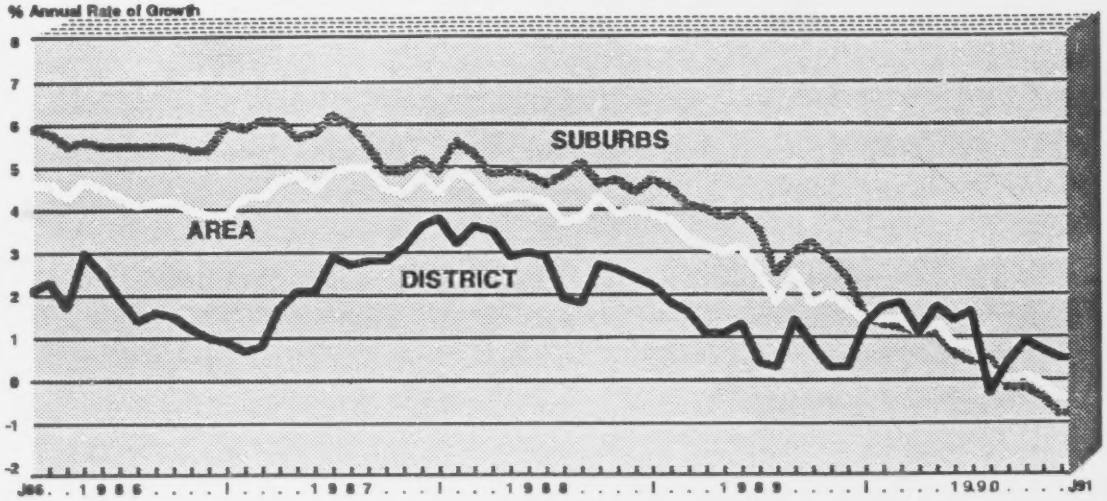
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan.[b/] 1991	Dec.[c/] 1990	Jan.[d/] 1990	Jan.[b/] 1991	Dec.[c/] 1990	Jan.[d/] 1990
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**23.5**	**23.7**	**24.1**	**107.3**	**109.9**	**107.2**
All Transportation	8.9	9.1	9.1	50.8	53.5	51.1
Railroads	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	4.7	4.9	5.0	45.5	48.2	45.9
Communications & Public Utilities	14.6	14.6	15.0	56.5	56.4	56.1
Trade	**59.4**	**62.1**	**60.3**	**426.9**	**447.7**	**429.2**
Wholesale	8.4	8.4	8.1	78.7	79.4	77.7
Retail	51.0	53.7	52.2	348.2	368.3	351.5
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.6	44.0	41.0
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.3	51.9	49.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.1	36.2	37.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.6	31.9	29.7
Eating & Drinking Places	26.5	27.6	26.8	111.4	116.0	112.1
All Other Retail	24.5	26.1	25.4	81.2	88.3	82.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**32.8**	**33.2**	**33.8**	**128.8**	**130.0**	**130.3**
Finance	15.5	15.6	16.1	59.6	59.9	60.5
Depository Institutions	8.4	8.5	9.1	39.7	39.9	40.3
Other Finance	7.1	7.1	7.0	19.9	20.0	20.2
Insurance	7.9	7.9	7.9	28.4	28.3	27.5
Real Estate	9.4	9.7	9.8	40.8	41.8	42.3
Services	**257.7**	**263.4**	**253.0**	**746.6**	**760.2**	**734.1**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.2	17.6	15.7	36.8	38.3	35.7
Personal Services	3.5	3.3	3.5	22.5	22.4	23.1
Business Services	38.1	39.2	37.9	180.1	183.4	177.2
Service to Buildings	13.1	14.0	13.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	7.9	8.1	8.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.9	5.8	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	11.2	11.3	10.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.8	38.0	37.7	118.8	119.4	115.2
Legal Services	30.2	30.8	29.4	40.6	41.3	39.8
Educational Services	31.3	32.6	30.9	45.0	46.5	43.8
Social Services	12.9	13.0	12.4	36.5	37.0	34.5
Membership Organizations	34.5	34.7	33.3	62.5	62.7	60.3
Engineering/Management Ser.	43.4	43.8	42.5	144.5	146.6	145.8
All Other Services	9.8	10.4	9.7	59.3	62.6	58.7
Government	**277.7**	**277.2**	**275.9**	**584.1**	**592.0**	**581.0**
Federal Government	220.6	219.4	220.2	359.6	359.5	364.2
State & Local Government	57.1	57.8	55.7	224.5	232.5	216.8
State Government	52.3	53.0	50.9	78.9	81.8	76.6
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	145.6	150.7	140.2
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised. d/ Data reflects benchmark revisions.
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
January 1986 - January 1991



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past five years (January 1986 to January 1991), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 3.2 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has declined from a peak of 5.0 percent in August 1987 to a net loss of four-tenths of a percent in January 1991. **This marked the third consecutive month that the Washington Area recorded an over-the-year job loss.** This January's measurement was down from a 1.4 percent increase reported in January of 1990.

For the fifth consecutive month, the suburban economy recorded an over-the-year job loss. The January loss represented a job decline of 0.7 percent from a year earlier. This suburban loss was down from the yearly growth of 1.5 percent reported in January 1990. In the District, the number of jobs increased over the year by five-tenths of a percentage point. The gain of District jobs this year compares to a growth of 1.3 percent reported a year ago.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from a peak gain during the past five years of 101,300 new jobs created between August 1986 and August 1987, to a loss of 7,800 jobs between January 1990 and this past January. Over the past year, 11,200 jobs were lost by the Suburban economy, while the District gained 3,400 jobs.

The U.S. economy in January produced a small number of new jobs over the year compared to the small net losses in the Washington Area (a 0.4 percent increase for the U.S. economy vs. the 0.4 percent loss for the Washington Area). January marked the fourteenth consecutive month in which the rate of local job creation was below the rate for all of the United States.

While the Washington Area recorded over-the-year job losses in January, the rate of loss was the same as in December. This plateauing could mean that the current decline has reached the bottom of the cycle. Early recovery will depend on the strength of the traditional local employment expansion which occurs in the spring. Area governments which have been one of the region's growth industries still have not implemented their much discussed spending and job retrenchment plans. The implementation of these plans could be a negative factor in any rapid recovery.

NOTE. The job estimates appearing in this edition of the **Area Labor Summary** have been prepared based on re-benchmarked estimates of Wage and Salary Employment for 1989 and 1990

Profile of Job Growth Rates
January 1986 to January 1991

The Area	
Average 60 months	3.2%
High, August 1987	5.0%
Low, January 1991	-0.4%
1-year ago	1.4%
Last month	-0.4%
Current month	-0.4%
The Suburbs	
Average 60 months	3.9%
High, July 1987	6.2%
Low, December 1990	-0.8%
1-year ago	1.5%
Last month	-0.8%
Current month	-0.7%
The District	
Average 60 months	1.8%
High, December 1987	3.8%
Low, August 1990	-0.3%
1-year ago	1.3%
Last month	0.5%
Current month	0.5%

Note: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1989-1990.

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Department of Employment Services

Industrial Profile:

Jobs in the Washington Area and the District

1990 Annual Averages and Changes During the 1980's

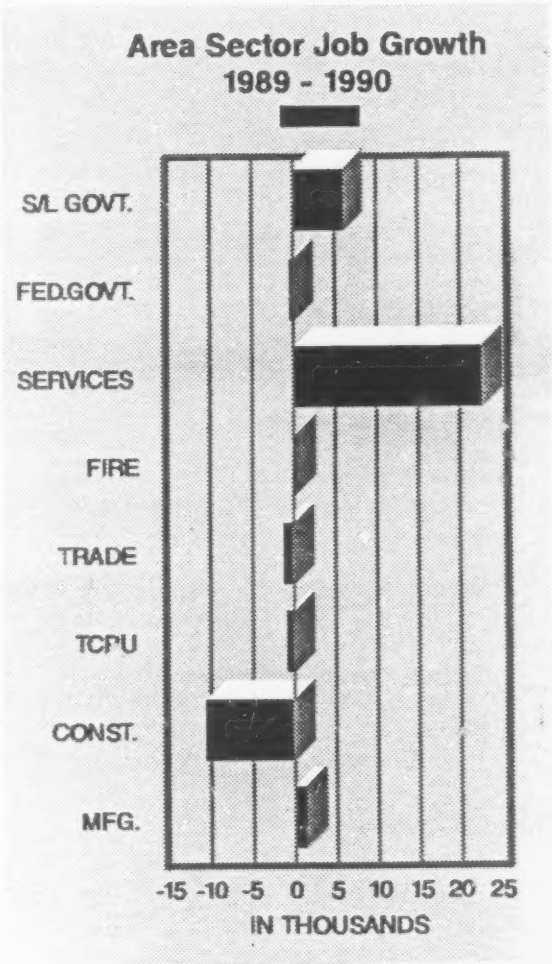
During 1990, the Washington Metropolitan Area added 14,800 new jobs to its annual average base. Of this total, the District contributed 7,300, or half of the new Area jobs. The data in this profile are from newly benchmarked annual averages for 1989 and 1990 from the statistical series "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work" commonly referred to as the "monthly survey of establishments." This Profile examines not only the changes that occurred in the Area's and District's industrial bases between 1989 and 1990, but also the major changes which occurred during the decade of the 1980's.

Job Changes in the Area During 1990

During the latter part of 1990 the Washington Area recorded some job losses, but for the year as a whole, the Area actually added 14,800 new jobs when compared to the revised average for 1989. This 1990 growth represents only seven-tenths of a percentage point, but nevertheless, the growth enabled the total number of Area jobs to increase to 2,241,500—a new annual record. This represents the eighth consecutive year of positive Area job growth. Eight years ago, during the recessionary year of 1982, the Area lost 12,000 jobs, or about seven-tenths of its existing job base.

In 1990, only three of the seven major job sectors showed positive growth. The Services industry was the growth leader, as it has been for most of the decade. During 1990, Services added 22,600 jobs, a growth rate of 3.1 percent. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate was the only other private sector industry recording a positive growth rate. The industry's growth was small, approximately 300 new jobs or two-tenths of a percent of its 1989 base. Government added 5,600 new jobs, all at the State or Local Government level. During the year, the federal government in the Washington Area lost 400 jobs.

During 1990, the Construction industry was the largest loser of jobs, declining by 10,700. Smaller losses occurred in Manufacturing (-1,400), Trade (-1,300) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (-900). Thus, 1990 showed a rapid cooling off from the strong expansion of the 1980's.



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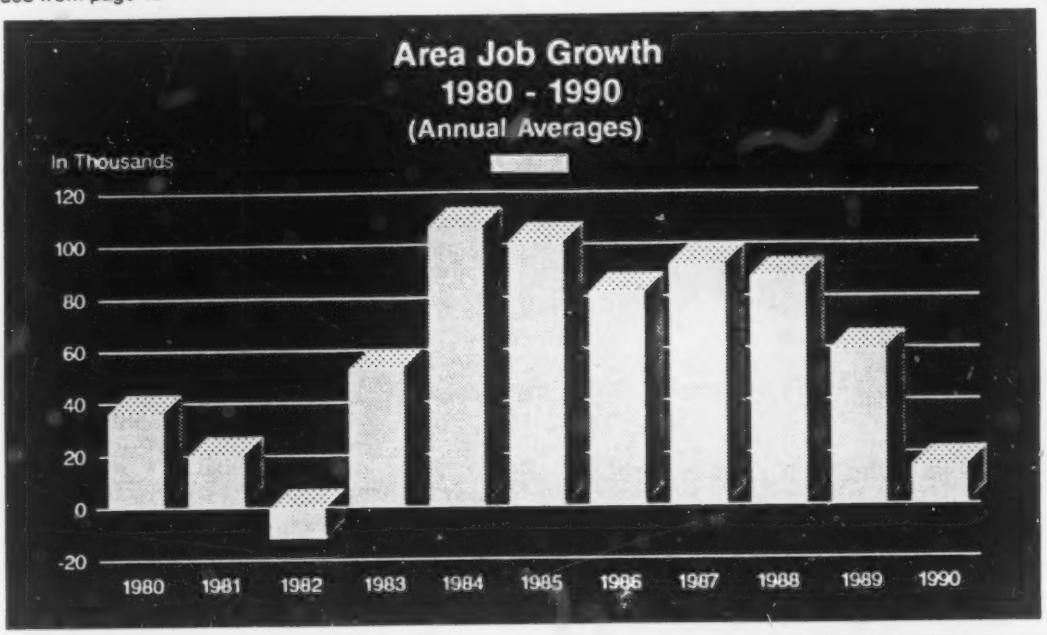

The Long View: Area Jobs in the 1980's

During the decade of the 1980's, job creation was remarkable in the Washington Area. The Area added 603,600 new jobs, a ten year expansion of nearly 37 percent. This means that one of every four jobs existing in the Washington Area was added in the last 10 years.

Ninety-eight percent of the new jobs were in the Private Sector. As a result, the proportion of private sector jobs increased from approximately 65 percent in 1980 to approximately 74 percent in 1990. Of the 14,300 new jobs in the public sector, all were at the State and Local Government level. During the past 10 years, Federal jobs in the Area declined by 6,700. As a result, Federal employment fell from 23 percent of all Area employment in 1980 to 16 percent last year.

Over half (53 percent) of the new Area jobs added during the 1980's were in the Service industry. In fact, during the 1980's, the Services industry became the largest Area employer, surpassing Government. If Retail Trade growth, which added 122,300 new jobs, is combined with Services, these two industries accounted for 73 percent of total Area growth. A substantial number of new job opportunities were also produced by the Construction industry which grew during the 1980's by 50,300 jobs, or by 47 percent. This was the second largest percentage increase after the amazing 73 percent expansion pro-

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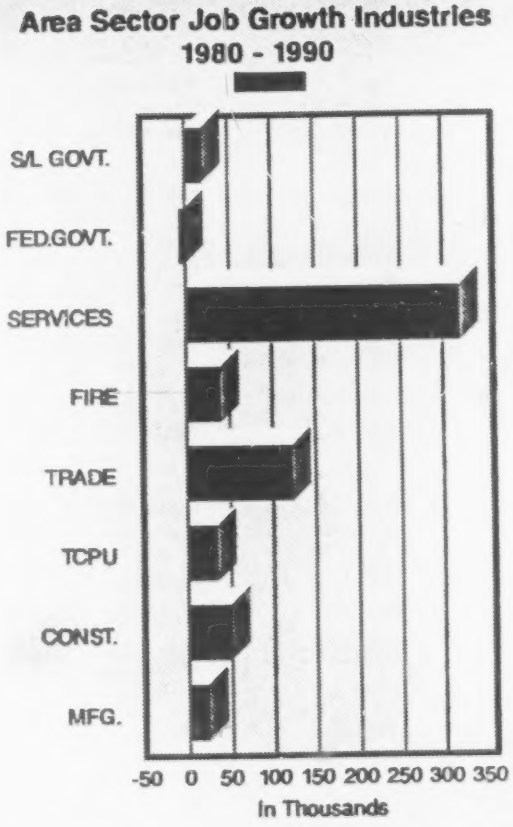

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duced by Services. Rounding out the Areas growth were significant new jobs in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (39,400 new jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (34,700 jobs) and Manufacturing (22,900 jobs).

Area Job Growth—Annual Averages
1980 Through 1990
(in thousands)

	Jobs	Change	Percent Change
1980	1,637.9	35.9	2.2
1981	1,657.8	19.9	1.2
1982	1,645.8	-12.0	-0.7
1983	1,698.6	52.8	3.2
1984	1,805.4	106.8	6.3
1985	1,906.3	100.9	5.6
1986	1,987.9	81.6	4.3
1987	2,080.1	92.2	4.6
1988	2,167.2	87.1	4.2
1989	2,226.7	59.5	2.7
1990	2,241.5	14.8	0.7

Job Changes in the District in 1990

During 1990, employers in the District added 7,300 new jobs. This represents a growth rate of 1.1 percent compared with the Area's 0.7 percent growth. The District's private sector accounted for 86 percent of the 1990 expansion. Of the seven major industry divisions, three added new jobs, three lost jobs and one remained unchanged over the year.

Once again, the growth leader in the District was the Service industry which added 8,000 additional jobs to its 1989 base. Both Construction (100 new jobs) and Government (900 jobs) contributed a small number of jobs to the expansion.

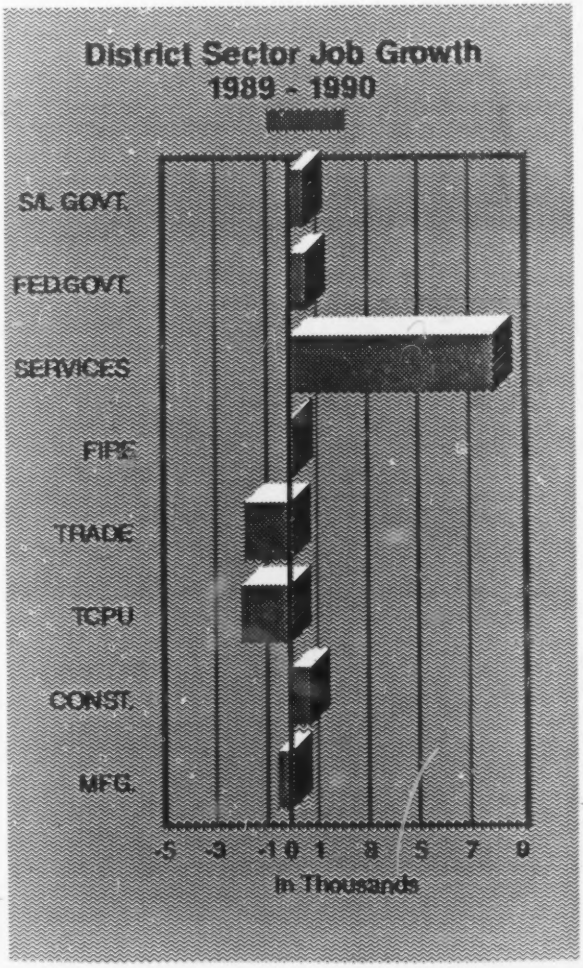
The three industries which lost jobs in 1990 were: Trade (-1,200), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (-500) and Manufacturing (-100). All three industries were impacted by the slowing business cycle.

Surprisingly, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate's job base remained unchanged over the year, as the industry's job losses and gains equalled out.

The Long View: District Jobs in the 1980's

During the past 10 years, the District's economy gained 71,800 more jobs—an increase of nearly 12 percent. This surge in jobs raised the total number of jobs from 616,100 in 1980 to 687,900 in 1990. All of the growth occurred in the private sector, as government employment fell 4,600 jobs from its 1980 base. As a result, private sector jobs in the District increased from 54 percent of all jobs in 1980 to nearly 60 percent in 1990.

The Services industry was by all measurements the District's industrial star for the 1980's. Over the decade, this one industry added 78,800 new jobs, an increase of 43.4 percent. This growth increased the industry's share of all District jobs from approximately 30 percent in 1980 to nearly 38 percent in 1990. In fact, during the 1980's the number of Services industry jobs in the District surpassed the number of Federal



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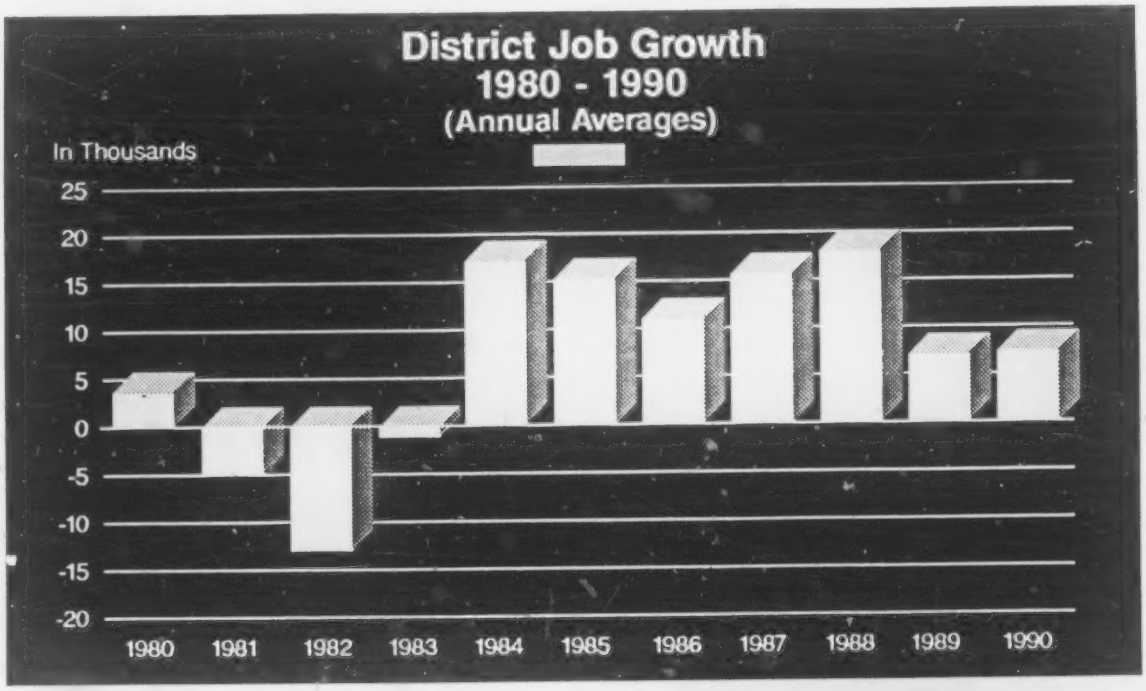

government jobs, therefore, in 1990 there were 260,300 Services jobs vs. 220,400 Federal jobs.

In addition to Services, two other major industries added jobs, while four industries lost jobs. The two growth industries were Construction which added 1,300 jobs and Manufacturing which added a marginal 300 jobs.

The District job losers were led by Government which saw 4,500 jobs disappear over the ten year period. All jobs lost were traceable to a decline in the Federal sector which lost 8,200 jobs. The Federal loss was partially offset by a 3,700 increase in State and Local Government jobs. Most of this offset, represents the 1987 transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital with about 3,000 employees from Federal government to the District government.

Other job losers in the District were: Trade (-1,800 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (-1,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (-700 jobs).

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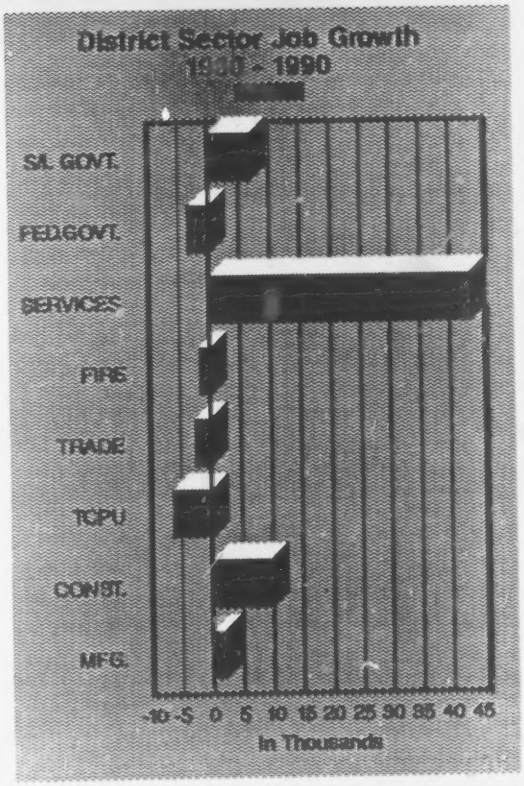

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District Job Growth—Annual Averages 1980 Through 1990
(in thousands)

	Jobs	Change	Percent Change
1980	616.1	3.6	0.6
1981	611.0	-5.1	-0.8
1982	597.9	-13.1	-2.1
1983	596.6	-1.3	-0.2
1984	613.8	17.2	2.9
1985	629.0	15.2	2.5
1986	640.0	11.0	1.7
1987	655.6	15.6	2.4
1988	673.6	18.0	2.7
1989	680.6	7.0	1.0
1990	687.9	7.3	1.1

Observations

The 1990 annual average job growth marked the eighth consecutive year of continued economic prosperity in the Washington Area. The growth occurred even though the job market began to show the beginning of a relatively sharp downturn in June of last year. Based on re-benchmarked estimates, three of the last four months of 1990 actually registered over-the-year job losses. Thus, the boom period of the 1980's has run its course and the Area is headed for the trough of a business cycle.

The 1980's produced some fundamental changes in the Area's industrial structure. During the decade, the remarkable growth in the Services industry moved that industry into the number one employment position in the Area, surpassing the government as the single largest employer of Area residents. In fact, the Federal government was the only major industry losing jobs over the decade. Thus, the long-term "declining" industry in the Washington Area is the Federal establishment. Despite declines in its base industry, the Area continued in the 1980's to produce new jobs at a record pace. Obviously, the Washington Area is much less dependent on the Federal government for new jobs than is generally recognized.

Clearly, some of the private sector growth during the past decade was the result of Federal purchases and, perhaps, also due to the "privatization" of some Federal activities, but much of the growth was also generated by the large population growth occurring as a result of the rapid job expansion. For example, the large increases in the Trade sector and residential Construction, as well as, in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities; Health and Educational Services; and State and Local Government were probably not directly driven by the Federal presence, but by demand for additional goods and services induced by a rapidly growing population.

For the District, 1990 represented a reasonable good growth year. With an annual job creation rate of 1.1 percent last year, it nearly matched its 1.7 yearly average for all of the 1980's. Again, it was the Services industry growth that generated these new 1990 jobs, just as this industry did throughout all of the 1980's. For the District, the 1980's represent the best decade of job growth in the District since at least the 1950's.

Given national projections, which indicate that the Services sector will lead U.S. job growth through the 1990's, it is likely that the Washington Area can generate significant new jobs again once the current business cycle runs its course. The future growth will probably not match the annual 3.7 percent growth of the 1980's, but nevertheless job growth could be significant. Growth will, however, depend on the Area's ability to produce needed public improvements to the transportation infrastructure, moderately priced housing located throughout the whole Area, and most importantly a well educated and trained labor force.

NOTE: PERSONS INTERESTED IN RECEIVING REVISED MONTHLY BENCHMARKED WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR 1989 AND 1990 SHOULD CALL (202) 639-1632.

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
Annual Averages: 1990-1989 & 1980
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	**1990**	**1989**	**1980**	**1990**	**1989**	**1980**
TOTAL	**687.9**	**680.6**	**616.1**	**2,241.5**	**2,226.7**	**1,637.9**
Total Private Sector	**410.1**	**403.8**	**333.9**	**1,655.3**	**1,646.1**	**1,066.0**
Total Government	**277.7**	**276.8**	**282.2**	**586.2**	**580.6**	**571.9**
Total Goods Producing	**30.3**	**30.3**	**28.7**	**225.0**	**237.1**	**151.5**
Manufacturing	**15.7**	**15.8**	**15.4**	**87.6**	**89.0**	**64.7**
Total Durable	2.2	2.3	N/A	42.4	43.7	29.5
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.4	2.9
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.7	17.3	N/A
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	23.0	N/A
Total Non-Durable	13.4	13.4	N/A	45.2	45.3	35.2
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	1.0	4.6	4.6	5.5
Printing & Publishing	12.7	12.7	12.2	34.6	34.7	24.0
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	N/A	6.0	5.9	5.7
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**0.9**
Construction	**14.5**	**14.4**	**13.2**	**136.2**	**146.9**	**85.9**
Total Service Producing	**657.6**	**650.3**	**587.4**	**2,016.5**	**1,989.6**	**1,486.5**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.0**	**24.5**	**25.7**	**108.0**	**108.9**	**73.3**
All Transportation	9.3	9.6	8.4	51.6	53.5	35.7
Railroads	4.2	4.1	3.8	5.3	5.2	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.1	5.5	4.6	49.3	48.3	30.4
Communications & Public Utilities	14.8	14.9	17.3	56.4	55.5	37.6
Trade	**61.8**	**63.0**	**63.6**	**434.8**	**436.1**	**312.5**
Wholesale	8.4	8.4	11.8	78.8	78.3	56.9
Retail	53.4	54.6	51.8	356.0	357.9	255.6
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	40.2	39.8
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.2	49.3	32.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.3	38.6	28.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.2	28.5	18.1
Eating & Drinking Places	28.0	27.8	22.7	116.9	116.7	76.9
All Other Retail	25.4	27.4	N/A	83.1	84.7	58.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.7**	**33.7**	**34.4**	**131.0**	**130.7**	**91.6**
Finance	16.0	16.0	N/A	60.4	59.5	N/A
Depository Institutions	8.9	9.2	N/A	40.3	39.0	N/A
Other Finance	7.1	6.9	N/A	20.1	20.5	N/A
Insurance	7.9	7.7	N/A	28.0	26.9	N/A
Real Estate	9.8	10.0	N/A	42.7	43.6	N/A

Continued on page 16

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
Annual Averages: 1990-1989 & 1980
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	**1990**	**1989**	**1980**	**1990**	**1989**	**1980**
Services	**260.3**	**252.3**	**181.5**	**756.5**	**733.9**	**437.2**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.2	16.5	10.4	38.1	36.5	21.3
Personal Services	3.4	3.5	4.0	22.8	22.8	17.8
Business Services	39.5	39.0	N/A	182.6	178.4	N/A
Services to Buildings	14.2	14.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.4	8.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.7	5.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	11.3	10.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	38.0	36.6	26.1	117.1	112.3	N/A
Legal Services	30.2	28.9	16.1	40.7	39.3	N/A
Educational Services	31.0	30.3	26.3	44.2	43.1	N/A
Social Services	12.8	12.0	N/A	35.7	33.1	N/A
Membership Organizations	34.1	33.1	29.1	62.0	59.8	N/A
Engineering/Membership Ser.	43.9	42.5	N/A	147.9	146.0	N/A
All Other Services	10.2	9.9	N/A	65.0	62.7	N/A
Government	**277.7**	**276.8**	**282.2**	**586.2**	**580.6**	**571.9**
Federal Government	220.4	219.8	228.6	363.7	364.1	370.4
State & Local Government	57.4	56.9	53.7	222.5	216.5	201.5
State Government	52.6	52.1	N/A	79.6	79.7	N/A
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	142.9	136.9	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In December 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's December jobless rate was up 0.2 percentage point to 4.0 percent. This was the forty-second lowest jobless rate of the 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 2.4 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 4.0 percent was the sixth lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. This compares to the eighth lowest in November and the second lowest recorded in October. It is evident that the Washington Area jobless rate is on the upswing and is climbing more rapidly than many other major metropolitan areas.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, reported a 1.2 percentage points jump in their jobless rate, up from 5.6 percent in November to 6.8 percent in December. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 3.3 percent, up a significant 3.5 percentage points over the year. This makes Baltimore the area with the second highest rate among the 43 selected areas tracked in the Area Labor Summary.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded a 0.3 percentage point increase in its December jobless rate, up from 4.0 percent to 4.3 percent. A year ago, the rate was 3.7 percent.

Jobless rates between 3.0 percent and 3.9 percent were reported in 5 other large metropolitan areas, the lowest being recorded in Salt Lake City 3.5 percent. This was followed by Milwaukee, the rate rising from 3.0 percent to 3.6 percent. San Francisco's rate was unchanged over the month at 3.7 percent.

There were 15 large metropolitan areas including the Washington, D.C. Area with rates between 4.0 and 4.9 percent. There were 16 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent, and 6 large metropolitan areas with rates between 6.0 and 6.9 percent. Detroit, at 7.1 percent, unchanged from November, was the only major metropolitan area with a December rate above 7 percent.

Of the 269 metropolitan areas for which December data are available, 86 had over-the-year increases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, while 11 had decreases of that magnitude. A total of 49 areas had December 1990 rates 7 percent or higher, while 40 had rates below 4 percent.

Continued on page 18

Unemployment Rates in Selected Statistical Areas

MSA	December 1990*	December 1989
1. Salt Lake City, UT	3.5	3.5
2. Milwaukee, WI	3.6	3.8
3. San Francisco, CA	3.7	2.8
4. Cincinnati, OH	3.8	4.7
5. Seattle, WA	3.9	4.2
6. Washington, D.C.	**4.0**	**2.4**
7. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.1	3.0
8. Nashville, TN	4.2	3.4
9. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	4.3	3.7
10. Portland, OR	4.3	4.0
11. Denver, CO	4.3	5.1
12. Columbus, OH	4.3	5.4
13. Phoenix, AR	4.4	3.4
14. Indianapolis, IN	4.4	4.7
15. Oakland, CA	4.6	3.4
16. Cleveland, OH	4.7	5.3
17. Philadelphia, PA	4.8	3.8
18. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	4.7
19. Kansas City, MO	4.8	4.9
20. Louisville, KY	4.8	4.9
21. Gary, IN	5.0	5.6
22. Memphis, TN	5.0	4.1
23. Birmingham, AL	5.0	5.3
24. Dayton, OH	5.2	5.7
25. Buffalo, NY	5.3	5.3
26. San Diego, CA	5.4	3.5
27. Jackson, MS	5.4	4.4
28. Dallas, TX	5.4	4.6
29. Houston, TX	5.4	4.8
30. New Orleans, LA	5.4	5.7
31. Montgomery, AL	5.5	5.5
32. Chicago, IL	5.6	5.5
33. Newark, NJ	5.7	3.4
34. Boston, MA	5.8	3.5
35. Atlanta, GA	5.8	4.5
36. New York, NY	5.9	6.4
37. St. Louis, MO	6.0	5.5
38. Miami, FL	6.0	6.5
39. Sacramento, CA	6.2	4.2
40. Oklahoma City, OK	6.2	4.5
41. Los Angeles, CA	6.2	5.0
42. Baltimore, MD	6.8	3.3
43. Detroit, MI	7.1	6.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Continued from page 17

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the Disrtrict of Columbia (with a December preliminary rate of 6.5 percent) held the thirteenth position. This was one notch below the November position when it was fourteenth. In December, the average unemployment rate of the 26 cities was 6.7 percent, same as November. The December jobless rate was up 0.4 percentage point from the 6.3 percent posted in December 1989.

Only eight cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in Salt Lake City at 3.5 percent, followed by Pittsburgh at 4.0 percent. San Francisco and Columbus each reported rates of 4.3 percent in December.

Baltimore's rate at 9.8 percent was up substantially over the month. Baltimore held the twenty-fourth position among the 26 selected cities. Baltimore's December 1990 rate was 4.4 percentage points higher than the December 1989 rate of 5.4 percent.

For the fourth consecutive month, Gary was not in the double digit column. Gary's December jobless rate at 8.7 was 0.4 percentage points higher than November and 0.9 percentage points lower than December a year ago.

This was the fourth consecutive month that Newark was in the double digit column. Newark held the twenty-sixth position, up from the twenty-fifth position held in November. The December rate at 10.9 percent was 0.9 percentage point higher than in November and 4.0 percentage points higher than the 6.9 percent recorded in December 1989.

Detroit's jobless rate rose 0.1 percentage point over the month to 10.8 percent, the second highest among the twenty-six selected cities. The 10.8 percent is 0.1 percent higher than the 10.7 percent recorded a year ago.

Of the 26 selected central cities, fourteen reported decreases in joblessness and eleven reported increases in joblessness over the year. The largest decrease was reported in Cincinnati down by 1.4 percentage points over the year. **For the second consecutive month, our neighbor Baltimore posted the largest over-the-year increase in joblessness of 4.4 percent. The second largest increase was recorded by Newark 4.0 percent. Boston's jobless rate was up 2.6 percent over the year, while the District of Columbia's rate was up 1.9 percent.** Buffalo's rate at 7.5 percent was unchanged over the year.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a December unemployment rate of 6.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twelfth highest jobless rate in the Country. This was four notches below the position held in November.

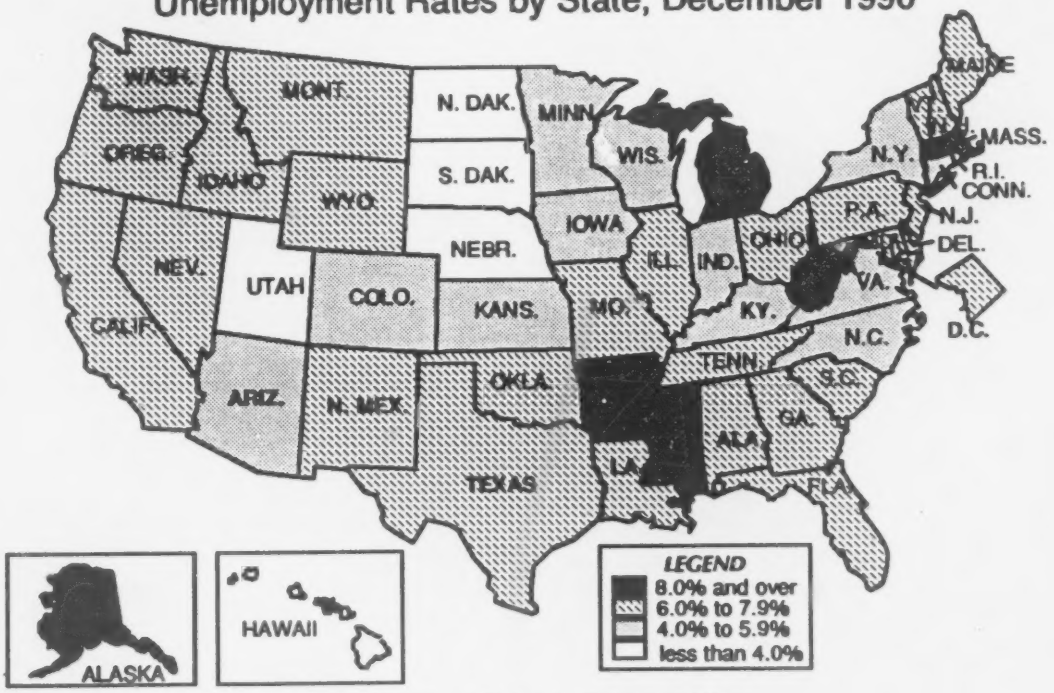
Maryland's rate at 6.0 percent was up 0.7 percentage point from November. Maryland's rate has been growing increasingly over the last year. This month, Maryland ranked twenty-third, up from its thirty-first position held in November. A year ago, Maryland's rate was 3.2 percent.

On the other hand, Virginia's rate at 4.9 percent was up 0.4 percentage point from November. Virginia has one of the eleven lowest jobless rates and ranked forty-first among the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, Virginia's jobless rate was 4.1 percent.

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year increases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest of these increases—more than 2 percentage points—were concentrated in New England and nearby Atlantic Coast states. Delaware reported the largest jump (3.4 points), followed by Maryland, Massachusetts and Vermont (all 2.8 points). Colorado was the only state to show an unemployment rate decline of as much as 1 full percentage point.

Six states had December 1990 unemployment rates of 7 percent or higher, twice as many as this category a year earlier. West Virginia (9.5 percent) and Mississippi (8.0 percent) had the highest rates. Five states had rates below 4 percent—Nebraska (2.0 percent), Hawaii (2.3 percent), South Dakota (3.2 percent) and North Dakota and Utah (both 3.8 percent). A year earlier, 11 states had had jobless rates below 4 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1990



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	December	
	1990*	1989
1. Salt Lake City, UT	3.5	3.6
2. Pittsburgh, PA	4.0	4.2
3. San Francisco, CA	4.3	3.5
4. Columbus, OH	4.3	5.2
5. Milwaukee, WI	4.6	5.0
6. Cincinnati, OH	4.7	6.1
7. New Orleans, LA	5.5	6.0
8. Houston, TX	5.9	5.2
9. Philadelphia, PA	6.1	5.2
10. Dallas, TX	6.3	5.4
11. New York, NY	6.3	7.0
12. Boston, MA	6.4	3.8
13. District of Columbia	**6.5**	**4.6**
14. Birmingham, AL	6.8	7.0
15. Los Angeles, CA	7.0	5.6
16. Chicago, IL	7.0	7.1
17. Cleveland, OH	7.4	8.1
18. Buffalo, NY	7.5	7.5
19. Miami, FL	7.5	8.0
20. Dayton, OH	7.5	8.1
21. Atlanta, GA	7.8	6.5
22. St. Louis, MO	7.9	8.2
23. Gary, IN	8.7	9.6
24. Baltimore, MD	9.8	5.4
25. Detroit, MI	10.8	10.7
26. Newark, NJ	10.9	6.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities—January 1991

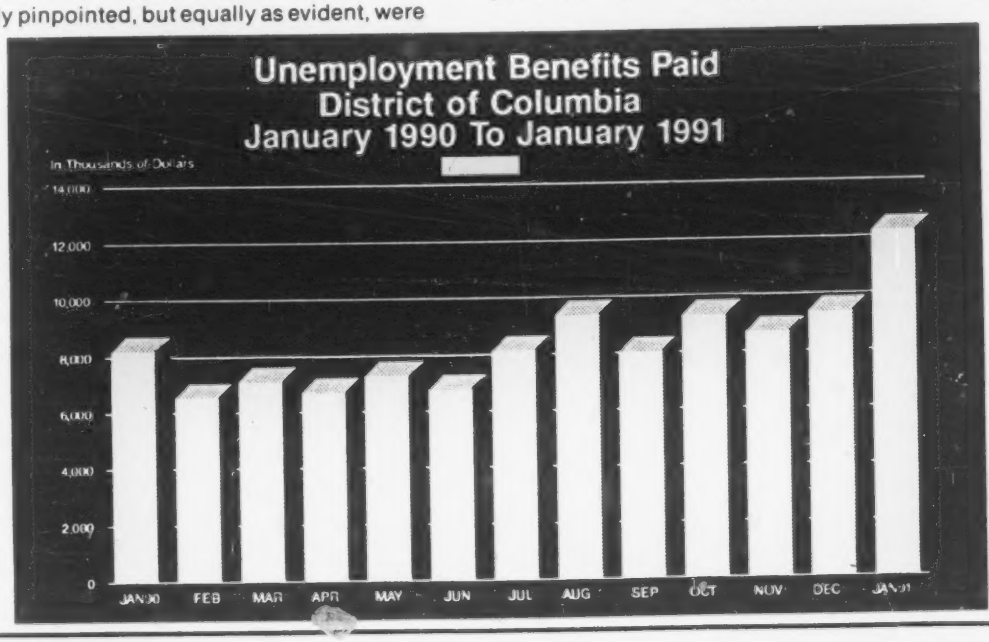
Unemployment insurance claims and associated workload measures all increased significantly from December 1990 to January 1991. The number of initial claims numbered 5,610, which is the highest monthly total since January 1983, when the economy began its rebound from the last tailspin.

The rise is attributable principally to a combination of seasonal factors and the continuing economic downturn. One seasonal factor of an operational nature is the influx of "change-of-base-period" filers. This event occurs at the beginning of each calendar quarter. The beginning of a quarter marks the change of the annual base period in which wages were earned and upon which the monetary amount of a claim is determined. (The base year period for claimants filing between January 1 and March 31, 1991 is October 1989 through September 1990). There were many claimants who were eligible for benefits prior to January 1st but who opted to wait until after January 1st to file because they had higher wages in the new base period than in the prior base period. Therefore, they were eligible for higher benefits.

Other seasonal factors were evident from the number of filers from the hotel and construction industries, where seasonal conditions are such that some workers are not needed for short periods of time. January is also the biannual period when changes occur in the U.S. Congress. When members of Congress are not re-elected, their staffs are laid off. Not as easily pinpointed, but equally as evident, were the claimants from all industries which have been affected by the economic slowdown. Claims were 36 percent above last January, and in January of last year, claimloads were unusually high because of extreme cold weather. It is this change that gives the clearest indication of the significant difference in the economy this year compared to a year ago.

The same kind of relative change in workload also is evident in both the weeks of idleness claimed and compensated—33 and 40 percent, respectively, over this same month last year. The largest annual change was in the total benefits paid, up nearly 50 percent. The monthly benefit outlay this January climbed to $12.2 million—up from the $8.2 million paid in January 1990. There was also some slight increase (+$13.00) in the average weekly benefit payment, but the vast majority of the rise in the total outlay was occasioned by the increase in the number (+16,300) of compensated weeks.

Also of note is the fact that normally in January, there is an increase in the total outlay because of legislated changes in the maximum weekly benefit amount. This increase did not occur this January. The law also allows for a "capping" of benefits, or the payment of an increase that is less than determined by the average weekly wage, if such action benefits the status of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. This year, the maximum benefit payable—$293 per week—remained "capped" at the 1990 level.



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
January 1991

	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	% Change From Dec. 1990	% Change From Jan. 1990
State UI Program[a/]					
Initial Claims Taken	5,349	3,920	3,985	+36.5	+34.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	53,433	42,185	40,129	+26.7	+33.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	53,944	41,881	38,207	+28.8	+41.2
Total Benefits Paid	$11,455,900	$8,831,327	$7,619,079	+29.7	+50.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$212.37	$210.87	$199.42	+0.7	+6.5
Number of First Payments	3,418	2,330	2,822	+46.7	+21.1
Number of Final Payments	1,335	1,026	1,039	+30.1	+28.5
Total Beneficiaries	13,969	11,986	10,197	+16.5	+37.0
Federal Program[b/]					
Initial Claims Taken	233	51	109	+356.9	+113.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,686	2,091	2,139	+28.5	+25.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,768	2,135	2,315	+29.6	+19.6
Total Benefits Paid	$636,787	$47[illegible]57	$517,041	+35.2	+23.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$230.05	$220.54	$223.34	+4.3	+3.0
Number of First Payments	208	99	96	+110.1	+116.7
Number of Final Payments	82	50	69	+64.0	+18.8
Total Beneficiaries	711	565	566	+25.8	+25.6
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c/]					
Initial Claims Taken	27	35	31	-22.9	-12.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	386	339	312	+13.9	+23.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	336	279	249	+20.4	+34.9
Total Benefits Paid	$70,936	$58,991	$52,257	+20.2	+35.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$211.12	$211.44	$209.87	-0.2	+0.6
Number of First Payments	31	21	17	+47.6	+82.4
Number of Final Payments	21	12	19	+75.0	+10.5
Total Beneficiaries	96	82	65	+17.1	+47.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	5,609	4,006	4,125	+40.0	+36.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	56,505	44,615	42,580	+26.7	+32.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	57,048	44,295	40,771	+28.8	+40.0
Total Benefits Paid	$12,163,623	$9,361,175	$8,188,377	+30.0	+48.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$213.22	$211.34	$200.84	+0.9	+6.2
Number of First Payments	3,657	2,450	2,935	+49.3	+24.6
Number of Final Payments	1,438	1,085	1,127	+32.5	+27.6
Total Beneficiaries	14,776	12,633	10,828	+17.0	+36.5

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

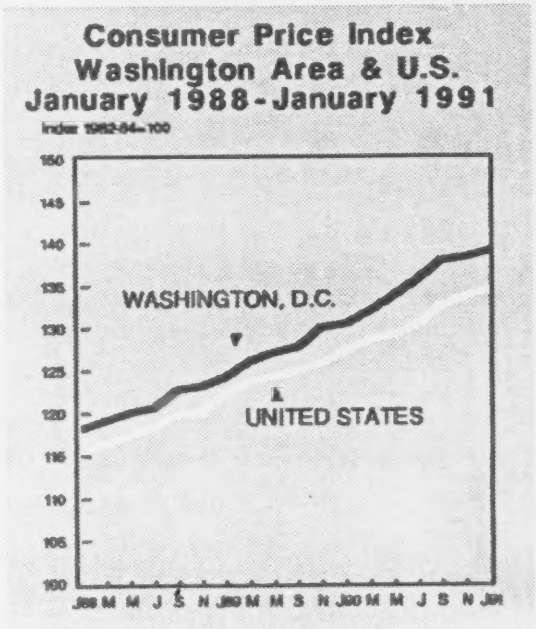
The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent during the 2 months ended in January, to a level of 139.1 (1982-84=100). **For the 12-month period ended in January, the CPI-U rose 5.4 percent.** The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.4 percent from November to January. The January level of 137.7 (1982-84=100) was 5.0 percent higher than the CPI-W index in January 1990.

The 0.5 percent increase in the CPI-U from November to January follows an increase of 0.3 percent in the preceding 2-month period. The indexes for apparel and entertainment continued to decline between November and January. Transportation and medical care costs rose less than in the preceding 2-month period. The declines and price moderations in these components were more than offset by price increases in the food and beverages, housing, and other goods and services components.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, over the November-January period, the acceleration was just about even. The prices of goods and services tended to increase more rapidly locally than nationally in apparel and upkeep, transportation and other goods and services. On the other hand, prices of goods and services tended to increase more rapidly nationally than locally in housing and entertainment. The increases in the prices of food and beverage, medical care and energy were just above even.

Over the year, the local index rose 5.4 percent, while the national index rose 5.7 percent, only 0.3 percent higher nationally. The prices of goods and services tended to increase more rapidly nationally than locally in food and beverage and housing. On the other hand, prices of goods and services tended to increase more rapidly locally than nationally in apparel and upkeep, entertainment and medical care. Price increases were just about even in transportation, other goods and services and energy.



Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a/]

	January 1991	Percent Change 2 Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL Items			
U.S.	134.6	+0.6	+5.7
Washington Area	139.1	+0.5	+5.4
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	135.9	+1.6	+3.2
Housing	138.2	+0.4	+3.1
Apparel & Upkeep	138.9	-1.6	+8.3
Transportation	127.4	+0.2	+7.9
Medical Care	173.0	+1.6	+11.4
Entertainment	137.2	-1.3	+7.4
Other Goods & Services	174.6	+2.3	+8.6
Special Index:			
Energy[b/]	105.2	-3.3	+9.4

a/ **1982-84**=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics table prepared by the Department of Employment Services Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for January 1991 decreased $18.71. Average Weekly Hours decreased 1.8 hours and Average Hourly Earnings rose 12 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had less business which caused Weekly earnings to drop $59.39 and weekly hours to drop 5.3 hours. Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies' weekly earnings and weekly hours dropped $14.32 and 1.2 hours, respectively. The drop was attributable to a shorter scheduled workweek. Other Durable Goods also had a shorter workweek which caused the weekly earnings to drop $16.16 and weekly hours to drop 2.0 hours.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had less business which accounted for the drop in weekly earnings of $26.17. Weekly hours dropped 1.6 hours. A shorter scheduled workweek in Other Non-Durable Goods caused weekly earnings to register a decrease of $47.95 and a decrease of 5.0 hours in weekly hours.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1991

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990
Total Manufacturing	481.93	500.64	471.81	37.1	38.9	38.8	12.99	12.87	12.16
Durable Goods	506.97	529.09	496.60	40.3	42.6	42.3	12.58	12.42	11.74
Stone Clay & Glass Products	475.21	534.60	492.35	39.7	45.0	44.8	11.97	11.88	10.99
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	478.39	492.71	447.62	40.1	41.3	41.6	11.93	11.93	10.76
Other Durable Goods	526.99	543.15	511.18	40.6	42.6	41.9	12.98	12.75	12.20
Non-Durable Goods	462.26	477.11	450.90	34.6	35.9	35.9	13.36	13.29	12.56
Food & Kindred Products	463.30	489.47	417.96	41.0	42.6	38.7	11.30	11.49	10.80
Printing & Publishing	498.33	502.66	470.94	33.4	33.6	34.4	14.92	14.96	13.69
Other Non-Durable Goods	339.51	387.46	387.59	35.7	40.7	40.5	9.51	9.52	9.57

Total Production Workers	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1990
	37,600	38,000	39,900

NOTE: Data reflects revision to the 1990 Benchmark.

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